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8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
9 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
10 AT TACOMA

11 LIGHTHOUSE RESOURCES, INC. et al.,

12 Plaintiffs,

13 BNSF RAILWAY COMPANY

14 Plaintiff-Intervenor

15 v.

16 JAY INSLEE,

17 Defendants,

18 WASHINGTON ENVIRONMENTAL
19 COUNCIL, et al.,

20 Defendant-Intervenors.

CASE NO. 3:18-CV-05005-RJB

ORDER ON DEFENDANT-
INTERVENORS' MOTION FOR
PROTECTIVE ORDER

21 THIS MATTER comes before the Court on a Motion for Protective Order filed by

22 Defendant-Intervenor Washington Environmental Council *et al* ("WEC"). Dkt. 123. The Court

1 has reviewed the motion, the Response filed by Plaintiffs Lighthouse Resources, Inc. *et al.*
2 (“Lighthouse”), WEC’s Reply, and the remainder of the file herein.

3 I. BACKGROUND

4 **A. Procedural History.**

5 This case arises out of Lighthouse’s effort to develop a coal export terminal in Longview,
6 Washington, which, Lighthouse alleges, has been thwarted by Defendants Jay Inslee, Governor
7 to the State of Washington, Maia Bellon, Director of the Washington Department of Ecology,
8 and Hillary Franz, Commissioner of Public Lands (collectively, “the State”). Dkt. 1 at ¶¶5, 16.
9 After Lighthouse filed this action, BNSF Railway Company and WEC filed motions to intervene
10 on behalf of Plaintiffs and Defendants, respectively, and the Court granted both motions. Dkts.
11 22, 24, 47, 48. WEC is a self-described “coalition of public-interest organizations opposed to the
12 [coal] terminal due to its adverse impacts to human health and environment.” Dkt. 123 at 5. The
13 Court also granted five sets of amici curiae leave to file briefs. Dkts. 60, 110.

14 **B. Complaint.**

15 The following facts alleged in the Complaint are assumed for purposes of this motion.
16 Lighthouse is a coal energy supply chain company that manages coal mining, transfer by rail and
17 ocean-going vessels, and sale to end users, both domestic and abroad. Dkt. 1 at ¶¶5, 16, 36.
18 Lighthouse presently ships coal from the United States out of an export terminal in Canada,
19 which has increased shipping costs and constrains Lighthouse’s ability to fulfill contractual terms
20 and meet increasing market demand. *Id.* at ¶¶48-50. Lighthouse has worked to identify, contract
21 with, and/or develop a new coal export facility since 2009, and it has identified the Millennium
22 Bulk Terminal (MBT) in Longview, Washington, as its preferred West Coast site. *Id.* at ¶¶52, 54.
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1 Starting in 2012, Lighthouse began the permitting process for the proposed coal export
2 facility at MBT, which has involved approximately two dozen federal and state plans, permits,
3 and approvals. Dkt. 1 at ¶70. Under the façade of official State policy, by means of
4 administrative decisions (collectively, “State administrative decisions”), the State has effectively
5 “blocked” development of the MBT Project. *Id.* at ¶¶63, 130, 155, 161, 163, 181. *See also*, Dkt.
6 1-1(§ 401 CWA certification), Dkt. 1-2 (DNR denial of sublease), Dkt. 1-3(Cowlitz County
7 Shoreline Permit Application denied based on EIS). The State has coordinated with Oregon and
8 California in blocking the MBT Project. *Id.* at ¶¶99-116. All three named defendants have
9 publicly expressed personal opposition to exporting coal. *Id.* at ¶¶80-98.

10 The Complaint alleges four claims, violations of: the dormant foreign commerce clause,
11 Count I; the dormant interstate commerce clause, Count II; the Interstate Commerce Commission
12 Termination Act (ICCTA), Count III; and the Ports and Waterways Safety Act (PWSA), Count
13 IV. Dkt. 1 at ¶¶ 224-264. Lighthouse has raised all claims under 28 U.S.C. §1983 and seeks
14 declaratory and injunctive relief, as well as costs and fees. *Id.* at pp. 51, 52.

15 **C. WEC’s Motion for Protective Order.**

16 WEC seeks a protective order to preclude the need to respond to Request for Production
17 No. 1, which seeks “[a]ll documents that relate to WEC strategies, campaigns, plans, or policies
18 regarding the [MBT] Project including but not limited communications with the Governor’s
19 Office, the Washington Department of Ecology, the Washington State Department of Natural
20 Resources, any other state or federal agency, or any other non-governmental organization
21 regarding the [MBT] Project.” Dkt. 123-3 at 13 (emphasis added). *See also, id.* at 11
22 (Interrogatory No. 6: “Identify all WEC strategy documents, position or policy papers, lobbying
23 efforts, letters, documents, communications, and/or other attempts to lobby, influence, or
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1 persuade”). WEC and Lighthouse both construe the discovery request as encompassing both
2 external documents, e.g., documents exchanged and communications between WEC and the
3 State, and internal documents, e.g., documents exchanged and communications among the
4 various WEC organizations. WEC has agreed to produce external documents, but seeks
5 protection from producing internal documents. *Id.* at 6, 8.

6 WEC objects to the discovery request as irrelevant, privileged under the First
7 Amendment, and unduly burdensome. Dkt. 123. In support of its motion, WEC has submitted the
8 declaration of Cesia Kearns, a former Co-Director of the Power Past Coal Campaign (PPCC), a
9 coalition of non-profit organizations that has lobbied against the MBT Project. Dkt. 123-1 at ¶4.
10 According to Kearns, the campaign formed in approximately 2010 and continues to operate. *Id.*
11 at ¶5. The campaign has involved approximately one-hundred non-profit organizations, Kearns
12 states, and at its peak may have involved as many as thirty-three (33) full time employees. *Id.*
13 Kearns maintains that there have been “countless emails exchanged both internally and
14 externally among various campaign staff[,]” and that turning over internal WEC strategy
15 documents “would have a deeply chilling effect on [the campaign’s] ability to function” and
16 would “inhibit [] our ability to work together” by “reduc[ing] the willingness of some members
17 to participate” with member organizations. *Id.* at ¶¶8, 9. Also submitted by WEC is the
18 declaration of an IT Manager for one of the five intervenor-defendant organizations. An initial
19 search for “potentially relevant” emails yielded approximately 180,000 results. Dkt. 126-1.

20 Lighthouse defends its discovery request by pointing to correspondence among State
21 employees showing coordination with campaigners. An email from the Department of Ecology’s
22 Director of Communications to Governor Inslee’s Chief of Staff and Director of Policy asks to
23 “talk for a moment offline” about an appearance by Director Bellon (Ecology) at a non-coal

1 event hosted by Millennium. Dkt. 125-1 at 2. Lighthouse also relies on correspondence between
2 the PPCC and the State. For example, WEC emailed the Department of Ecology a Memorandum
3 “for our 2pm call,” and another PPCC member emailed the Department of Natural Resources
4 “some additional thoughts on the sublease” in a memorandum form, “[p]er our conversation last
5 week[.]” *Id.* at 4, 6. In a speech outline for a speech by Director Bellon at a WEC gala, reference
6 is made to WEC as her “left flank” and as an organization that is “unbelievably coordinated with
7 [the] Governor’s Office and Ecology.” *Id.* at 26-34.

8 II. FED. R. CIV. P. 26 STANDARD FOR PROTECTIVE RELIEF AND FIRST
9 AMENDMENT PRIVILEGE

10 Parties may “obtain discovery regarding any nonprivileged matter that is relevant to any
11 party’s claim or defense and proportional to the needs of the case[,]” in light of “the importance
12 of the issues at stake in the action, the amount in controversy, the parties’ relative access to
13 relevant information, the parties’ resources, the importance of the discovery in resolving the
14 issues, and whether the burden or expense of the proposed discovery outweighs its likely
15 benefit.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(1). Parties may seek relief from discovery requests in the form of
16 a protective order after satisfying meet and confer requirements. “The court may, for good cause,
17 issue an order to protect a party or person from annoyance, embarrassment, oppression, or undue
18 burden or expense.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(c). The party seeking protection bears the burden to show
19 what specific prejudice or harm will behalf the party absent protective relief. *Phillips ex rel.*
20 *Estates of Byrd v. Gen. Motors Corp.*, 307 F.d 1206, 1210-11 (9th Cir. 2002). Courts are afforded
21 broad discretion to control when and how protective orders should be issued. *Seattle Times Co. v.*
22 *Rhinehart*, 467 U.S. 20, 36 (1984).

23 Parties seeking protective relief and objecting to discovery on First Amendment grounds
24 are “in essence asserting a First Amendment privilege.” *Perry v. Schwarzenegger*, 591 F.3d

1 1126, 1140 (9th Cir. 2009). “In this circuit, a claim of First Amendment privilege is subject to a
2 two-part framework[,]” where: (1) the party invoking the privilege must make a *prima facie*
3 showing of arguable First Amendment infringement, and (2) the court “balances the burdens
4 imposed on individuals and associations against the significance of the . . . interest in
5 disclosure.” *Id.*

6 III. DISCUSSION

7 As a threshold matter, the Court notes that the parties have met their meet and confer
8 obligation, which is not dispute.

9 The scope of this Discussion pertains to internal documents only, because WEC has
10 agreed to produce external documents. Dkt. 123 at 6, 8. Each of WEC’s three reasons for seeking
11 protective relief from producing internal documents are herein considered: lack of relevance,
12 privilege under the First Amendment, and undue burden.

13 **A. Lack of Relevance.**

14 WEC argues that internal documents are not remotely relevant to Lighthouse’s claims.
15 Dkt. 123 at 6-9; Dkt. 126 at 2-5. To prevail on the foreign or domestic dormant commerce clause
16 claims, WEC explains, Lighthouse must show discrimination, i.e., “economic protectionism,” or
17 a clearly excessive burden on commerce in relation to the putative local benefits. *Id.* at 7. WEC
18 acknowledges that it “openly advocated” for certain State administrative decisions, not unlike
19 Lighthouse, but this is “how advocacy works on issues of public concern[.]” WEC opines. *Id.* at
20 7; *id.* at 4. The focus of discovery should be on the State’s administrative decisions and on state
21 agents, not on WEC’s internal strategies and communications, WEC argues. *Id.* Even if
22 Lighthouse could establish that WEC coordinated with the State for its administrative decisions,
23 WEC continues, the State’s intent is not relevant to commerce clause analysis, and to the extent
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1 it could be relevant, such discovery can and should be sought directly from the defendants, not
2 from WEC. *Id.* at 8, 9; *id.* at 2-5.

3 Lighthouse argues that the discovery requested is relevant to show the State’s
4 discriminatory purpose for its dormant commerce clause claims. Dkt. 124 at 4-7. According to
5 Lighthouse, WEC’s internal communications and strategy documents may reveal the State’s
6 animus towards coal and how WEC influenced the State to reach certain outcomes in its
7 administrative decisions, which were issued pretextually. *Id.* Lighthouse points to the speech
8 outline for a speech by Director Bellon at a WEC gala, where she described WEC as her “left
9 flank” and “unbelievably coordinated with [the] Governor’s Office and Ecology.” *Id.* at 6. *See*
10 Dkt. 125-1 at 26-34. Further, Lighthouse contends, emails referring to meetings between WEC
11 and the State, as well as memorandums and other guidance to the State, show coordination
12 between WEC and the State “behind closed doors.” *Id.* at 7, 8.

13 Lighthouse has met its burden to show relevance of internal documents, which is a low
14 threshold. The record, if construed in Lighthouse’s favor and in view of its theory, points to
15 shared animus of WEC and the State towards coal and its export from the State of Washington
16 and the United States, as well as coordinated strategizing and coordinated efforts by WEC and
17 the State to block the MBT Project. Internal documents, if produced, could further support this
18 theory.

19 WEC’s argument that the discovery should be obtained from the State, not WEC, goes
20 not to relevancy but to the weight of the relevancy, which has bearing on the First Amendment
21 issue. *See below.*

22 Granting protective relief for lack of relevance is not warranted. WEC’s motion should be
23 denied on this issue.

1 **B. First Amendment Privilege.**

2 *1. Prima facie showing.*

3 Under *Perry*, at step one, a prima facie showing is sufficient where enforcement of
4 discovery requests “will result in (1) harassment, membership withdrawal, or discouragement of
5 new members, or (2) other consequences which objectively suggest an impact on, or ‘chilling’
6 of, members’ associational rights.” *Perry*, 591 F.3d at 1140.

7 WEC argues that its internal documents fall under First Amendment protections for
8 freedom of association. WEC points to the declaration of Cesia Kearns, former Co-Director of
9 the Power Past Coal Campaign, who states that if campaigners “knew that an adversary could
10 gain access to [their] strategies and conversations, it would severely chill our ability to associate
11 with each other[.]” Dkt. 123 at 14; Dkt. 123-1 at ¶8. Kearns declares that it would “inhibit[] our
12 ability to work together” and would “reduce the willingness of some members to participate”
13 with member organizations. *Id.* at ¶¶8, 9. According to Kearns, at its peak the campaign included
14 as many as thirty-three (33) full time employee equivalents and approximately one-hundred
15 organizations. *Id.* at ¶¶3, 5, 6.

16 Lighthouse takes a dim view of Kearns’ declaration, arguing that Kearns offers nothing
17 more than an “unsubstantiated opinion” that does not go beyond broad allegations and subjective
18 fears. Dkt. 124 at 10. To the extent that WEC fears public exposure from WEC’s discovery
19 production of the internal documents, Lighthouse notes, Lighthouse is willing to safeguard the
20 discovery under the terms of the stipulated protective order. *Id.*

21 WEC has met its prima facie burden. While Kearns has only offered her “opinion,” as
22 Lighthouse characterizes it, the opinion is based on Kearns’ personal experience of several years
23 as Co-Director to the Power Past Coal Campaign, which coordinated lobbying efforts in
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1 opposition to the MBT Project. Kearns is well-positioned to know how campaigners would react
2 to production of WEC’s internal strategies and communications, numbering in the tens of
3 thousands, to Lighthouse, the campaign’s adversary. It is not much of a stretch to find, for *prima
facie* purposes, that requiring production of the discovery could have a chilling effect on freedom
4 of association. The MBT Project is still underway and the campaign remains ongoing; requiring
5 production of discovery may chill speech immediately, not just in the future for other possible
6 lobbying targets.

8 2. *Balancing under Perry.*

9 Under *Perry*, at step two, “the party seeking the discovery must show that the information
10 sought is highly relevant” and that the discovery “request [is] carefully tailored to avoid
11 unnecessary interference with protected activities, and the information [is] otherwise
12 unavailable.” *Perry*, 591 F.3d at 1141.

13 First, the Court finds that the internal documents are not *highly* relevant based on the
14 showing made. Lighthouse argues that the discovery is “potentially central to this case,” because
15 the discovery could show that WEC and the State are “deeply connected,” and it could reveal
16 content of WEC meetings with the State, and the coordinated result thereafter. Dkt. 124 at 12.
17 While Lighthouse has certainly articulated a colorable theory sufficient for general relevancy
18 purposes, *see above*, the discovery request cannot be said to be highly relevant at such a level of
19 generality, especially where discrimination by the State, not WEC, is the central issue raised by
20 the claims. Even if WEC coordinated and strategized with the State, WEC is once-removed from
21 the State and its administrative decisions.

22 Second, the Court finds that the discovery request is not carefully tailored to avoid
23 unnecessary interference with protected activities. According to Lighthouse, the discovery
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1 request is narrowly tailored because it only seeks documents related to the MBT Project, not
2 other projects. Based on WEC’s showing, however, it appears that the campaign’s efforts to
3 oppose the MBT Project alone were substantial, and production could include tens of thousands
4 of emails and involve approximately one-hundred organizations spanning approximately eight
5 years. Lighthouse argues that even if its request is too broad, Lighthouse stands ready to
6 negotiate a narrower scope. Dkt. 124 at 12. While that is a reasonable offer, and perhaps formed
7 the reason for WEC agreeing to produce the external documents, Lighthouse may remedy the
8 problem by serving narrower discovery requests.

9 On the other hand, the risk of interfering with campaigners’ associational rights, when
10 opposition to the MBT Project remains ongoing, is unrefuted elsewhere by the record.
11 Lighthouse argues that the risk of interference with associational rights is minimal, especially
12 where Lighthouse is fully willing to allow whatever internal documents are produced to be
13 protected from public exposure under the terms of the stipulated protected order. Although
14 leaning on the stipulated protective order may give WEC cover from public exposure, but it is no
15 answer to WEC’s concern that handing over internal documents would give the proverbial fox
16 the keys to the henhouse.

17 Finally, the Court finds that the information is not “otherwise unavailable” at present.
18 According to Lighthouse, the defendants are savvy to the risk of public disclosure requests,
19 revealed, for example, in the email between the Governor’s staff and the Department of Ecology
20 communications director, who requested to talk “offline” about a certain topic. Dkt. 124 at 13.
21 WEC reasons that Lighthouse cannot establish that the information is “otherwise unavailable”
22 because it can seek, and has already sought, discovery from the defendants themselves, and the
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1 discovery Lighthouse must ultimately obtain to prevail can only be obtained from the State, not
2 WEC. Dkt. 126 at 7.

3 It is premature to tell whether the information is otherwise unavailable, because the
4 defendants have not yet been deposed and the State has not yet responded to Lighthouse’s first
5 request for discovery, which was served on July 15, 2018. *See* Dkt. 123-5. Should depositions
6 indicate evasiveness by the State, Lighthouse’s showing may improve on this issue, although
7 Lighthouse will still need to overcome any showing that the need for discovery sought outweighs
8 the risk of harm to WEC’s constitutionally-protected activities.

9 In conclusion, therefore, the *Perry* balancing presently favors protective relief in favor of
10 WEC and against Lighthouse. WEC’s motion and protective relief should be granted as to
11 production of internal documents, which need not be produced.

12 **C. Undue Burden.**

13 WEC argues that Lighthouse’s request is unduly burdensome because the amount of
14 material sought is “potential staggering,” given that WEC and approximately one-hundred
15 organizations, including dozens of staff, have been advocating against the MBT Project since
16 2010. Dkt. 123 at 10. WEC represents that an initial search of one of five intervenor
17 organizations’ archived emails yielded approximately 180,000 responsive emails, which would
18 need to be reviewed prior to production. Dkt. 126 at 5.

19 Lighthouse argues that WEC’s undue burden claims are “premature at best,” because
20 Lighthouse has agreed to negotiate narrowing the scope of its discovery request. Dkt. 124 at 8.
21 Lighthouse is “interested only in documents and communications reflecting [WEC’s] strategies
22 to block the [MBT] Project, efforts to influence [the State], and dialogues with or about [the

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1 State]," which, Lighthouse maintains, will thus exclude the "daily back-and-forth" between
2 Power Past Coal campaigners unconnected to the State. *Id.*

3 Because the protective relief should be granted on First Amendment grounds, the Court
4 does not reach the issue of undue burden. Nonetheless, were the Court to reach the issue, the
5 Court would note defects in both parties' showings (although WEC ultimately has the burden).
6 WEC refers to 180,000 responsive emails, but provides no context for what search terms were
7 used. It is also unclear whether WEC narrowed the search in light of what Lighthouse has
8 proposed in its Response, to limit the discovery request to internal documents referencing
9 "efforts to influence . . . or dialogues with or about [the State]," or whether the search broadly
10 includes all correspondences between organizations opposing the MBT Project from 2010
11 forward. While Lighthouse's efforts to narrow the scope of its discovery are to be encouraged,
12 the problem is also of its own making. Ultimately the Court would, at this juncture, have
13 incomplete information to tell whether Lighthouse's proposed narrowed scope would alleviate
14 the First Amendment concerns, because the scope is still quite broad. *See discussion above.*

15 Because it is ultimately WEC's burden to show undue burden, which it has not developed
16 with any specificity, protective relief would not be granted on such grounds.

17 IV. CONCLUSION

18 Lighthouse meets the threshold for relevance, given that Lighthouse has shown WEC
19 lobbied the State on several fronts and may share an animus towards coal and its export to other
20 states or countries. However, the request is far too broad to be highly relevant or narrowly
21 tailored to alleviate legitimate fears about chilling WEC's associational rights. At least at this
22 stage of the litigation, WEC should be excused from producing the internal discovery, and to that
23 extent WEC's motion should be granted. This Order is issued without prejudice to Lighthouse

1 and its future discovery efforts and without prejudice to WEC and any future need for protective
2 relief.

3 * * *

4 THEREFORE, it is HEREBY ORDERED:

5 The Motion for Protective Order filed by Defendant-Intervenor Washington
6 Environmental Council *et al.* (Dkt. 123) is HEREBY GRANTED consistent with this Order.
7 WEC need not produce internal documents, that is, strategies, campaigns, plans, or policies
8 communicated between and among WEC entities and entities other than Defendants. To that
9 extent, Lighthouse's discovery requests are STRICKEN. WEC has already agreed to produce
10 external documents, and WEC shall produce those documents.

11 This Order is issued without prejudice to either party to seek further discovery relief.

12 IT IS SO ORDERED.

13 The Clerk is directed to send uncertified copies of this Order to all counsel of record and
14 to any party appearing *pro se* at said party's last known address.

15 Dated this 30th day of July, 2018.

16 
17 ROBERT J. BRYAN
18 United States District Judge